

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE LIBERE. — Suet. in Tib. S. 28.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the opinion of this committee that the most effectual methods ought to be taken to recover the debts due to the publick, as well those from the late Treasurer as from the several sheriffs, and others who are in arrears.

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this committee that unless the administrators of the late Treasurer shall within four months sell and dispose of their testator's estate, except his widow's dower in the lands, for a year's credit, in order to discharge the debt due from him to the publick, then after that time the Treasurer do take out executions on the judgments against the said administrators, and proceed to sell the said estate.

GEO. WYTHE, C. H. B.

IN obedience to the direction of the House of Burgesses, and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of this colony, we shall proceed to sell all the estate of JOHN ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, late Treasurer of Virginia, on twelve months credit. And now give notice that on Tuesday the 9th of January next will be sold, on the premises, all that exceeding valuable tract of land known by the name of Scotch Town, lying on Newfound river, in Hanover county, about sixteen miles above the courthouse. It is remarkable for producing the finest sweet scented tobacco, which is eagerly sought after by cash purchasers, and therefore at all times commands the highest price. The soil also is exceeding good for wheat, and there are several swamps and parcels of low grounds on it, that will suit for meadows. There is on it a large commodious dwelling-house with eight rooms on one floor, and a very large passage, pleasantly situated, and all convenient outbuilds, also a good water grist mill; and there are three plantations cleared sufficient to work so or 30 hands, under good fences, with Negro quarters, tobacco houses, &c. all in order for cropping. It will be surveyed before the day of sale, and laid off in lots, and will then be sold either together or in parcels, as will be agreeable to the purchasers. At the same time and place will be sold several yokes of fine draught oxen, all the flocks of cattle, hogs, hares, and sheep, now on the said land, with the crop of corn and fodder made there this year, and all the carts, ploughs, and working tools, belonging to the plantation, also a set of smith's tools. And there will be then offered for sale a very valuable plantation and tract of land, called Mankobick, lying on Pamunkey river, in King William county, containing about 600 acres, one half of which is fine low grounds. It lies opposite to the lands of Mr. Hardin Burney, jun. in Hanover county, about five miles above Hanover town, produces fine tobacco, wheat, and corn, and would make a delightful farm, as there is a great quantity of swamp and low ground fit for meadows; but if this land should not be sold at the time and place above mentioned, it will certainly be sold on the premises the 2d day of February next, when we shall sell all the flock of cattle, hares, hogs, and sheep, with the working tools, &c. on and belonging to the said plantation, and the crop of corn and fodder made there this year.

On Thursday the 11th day of January will be sold, at Scotch Town aforesaid, about 250 choice SLAVES, among whom are several good carpenters and sawyers, two exceeding fine blacksmiths that are perfect masters of their trade, two other blacksmiths that can do good plain work, and one of them is also a good cooper; there are also among them a shoemaker, two or three good cooks, two coachmen, and several house servants. The sale to continue at Scotch Town until all is sold.

On Monday the 15th of January will be sold, on the premises, all that valuable tract of land in Stafford county, containing about 4500 acres, with all the flocks, tools, crop of corn and fodder, thereon. This land lies on the south branch of Mattapony river, is rich, and fit for tobacco and wheat. There are two plantations on it sufficient to work 18 hands, in good order for cropping. It will be surveyed before the day of sale, and laid off in lots that will suit purchasers.

On Thursday the 18th of January will be sold, at the plantation where William Lamplin lives, just below Murreys bridge, in King and Queen county, a tract of land, lying on Mattapony river, and on both sides of Murreys bridge, in King and Queen and Caroline counties, containing about 4000 acres, with all the flocks, tools, crops of corn and fodder, thereon. This land is well timbered, and very kind for tobacco, wheat, and corn, has a considerable quantity of low grounds on the river and creek, and will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers.

On Wednesday the 22d of February next will be sold, on the premises, the manor plantation whereon Mrs. Robinson now lives, lying on Mattapony river, in King and Queen county, and the lands and plantations thereto adjoining, or that are in that neighbourhood belonging to the estate, containing in the whole about 4000 acres, with the flocks, tools, crops of corn and fodder, thereon. The plantation where Mrs. Robinson lives is beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the river and marshes for many miles; there is on it a large, genteel, two story brick house, with four rooms and a passage on a floor, and every convenient out-house in good order, a large falling garden enclosed with a good brick wall, also a very good geared water grist mill, and a fine marsh adjoining, sufficient to support 500 head of cattle.

On the river, just above the last mentioned plantation, is another plantation, pleasantly situated, where Turner's warehouses are, and has on it a good dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, and several outbuilds, in tenable repair. The whole lands suit for tobacco, corn, and wheat, and will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers. At the same time and place will be sold all the house servants, and several other fine slaves belonging to that estate.

On Monday the 30th of April will be sold, on the premises, at Williamsburg, the houses and lots in the back street, where Mrs. Chiswell now lives, which are conveniently and pleasantly situated, and so well known that it is useless to describe them. At the same time and place will be sold the household and kitchen furniture, several fine slaves, chiefly house servants, a chariot and horses, some milch cows, &c. likewise a tract of land in James City county called Littleport, adjoining Mr. Benjamin Walden's plantation, containing about 400 acres.

The land belonging to the lead mine company, and Mr. Robinson's share of the lands and slaves belonging to the Dismal Swamp company, and all other estate that belonged to Mr. Robinson, or that he was interested in, not herein before mentioned, that comes to our knowledge, will be sold in Williamsburg, at the April General Court. The purchasers of the estate must give bond with good security for the purchase money, payable in twelve months; and as the money arising from these sales is to be paid into the Treasury, no person must purchase with an expectation of being indulged after the money becomes due, for we are determined to finish our administration with all possible expedition, and resolved not to wait a day longer with any man than we can help. The lands are subject to the dower of Mrs. Robinson, and some of them to the dower of Mrs. Chiswell, with whom we shall endeavour to compound for their respective interests before the days of sale; but if we should fail, the purchasers shall then have notice thereof, and of every other encumbrance that we shall know or hear of by that time.

We would now address ourselves to Mr. Robinson's debtors, and entreat them to contribute something to the support of the family of their deceased friend, who so often and cheerfully contributed to their relief when they stood in need of his assistance; but we fear little is to be expected from the generosity of those who have hitherto refused to do common justice, by paying what they owe. We shall, therefore, only request them to pay in their balances before the estate is all sold, by which means something may yet be saved for that distressed family, and to consider that if they neglect doing it Mr. Robinson's innocent infant children will be left without a home, or a single slave to make them a morsel of bread. Surely, if they have any humanity, they will show it on this occasion, and at least do justice to save a worthy family from poverty and ruin.

EDMUND PENDLETON.
PETER LYONS.

THE one hundred acre lots of LAND, in Caroline county, that were drawn by Col. Bernard Moore in his lottery last week, will be SOLD at Scotch Town, in Hanover county, when Mr. Robinson's estate is sold there. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to Mr. Robinson's administrators.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

To give our readers as particular and authentic an account of the jubilee at Stratford as possible, we have procured, with some solicitation, the following extract of a letter to a Gentleman in London.

WHEN I left London I promised also to give you a full, true, and particular account of my proceeding, and entertainment at Stratford; and as I am tiring up to get one more sight of the illustrious stranger who is now visiting our earth, after the long journey of a thousand years, I snatch this hour, though it may not be the most propitious, lest no other should be afforded me. You will remember the hour, and find some grains of excuse for the egotism you are likely to encounter. I left this place on Tuesday morning last, that I might reach Stratford in time, to reconnoitre before the grand action commenced, with a beating heart and impatient expectations, so joyful and so gay that Care himself, whom our old friend Horace describes as leaping on the crupper of the swiftest horseman, adventured not to get up behind the post chaise which carried me, and found the lower filling fast, the workmen at the amphitheatre very busy, but the inhabitants either pursuing their occupations in the old dog trot way, or staring with wondering vacancy of gaze at the preparations, the purpose of which they had very few ideas about. The word jubilee afforded them much speculation, and few Bill, Jubilee, and Judaea, with equal no meaning. A staid man indeed, employed to carry thither a double bass viol (on which he was unable to play, but doubted not they would show him how when he got there) told me it was to be the celebration of the resurrection of Shakespeare. The church, which is a large old edifice, appeared in *statu quo*, except that the p.c.'s built on his monument was so loaded with branches of hays, which they called husel, as to appear similar only to the God Pan in an old picture. The town hall, newly built, in a very handsome though plain taste, was ornamented with a copy of Gainethrough's admirable portrait of Garrick at one end, and a very good picture of Shakespeare, in the attitude of inspiration, at the other. The great booth, or Shakespeare's hall, more generally called the amphitheatre, I found a truly elegant and tasteful room, of the shape but not quite so large as Ranelagh, supported by a colonnade of the Corinthian order, distant about ten feet from the sides, and having a chandelier of eight hundred lights hanging from the center of the roof. In the evening, after eating a jubilee chicken at Peyton's, I retired to my lodging, to prepare for the fatigues of the ensuing campaign; and having given you some account of the field, you will not be at a loss when we come into the heat of action.

I rose early in the morning, though not in time for the serenading, and got to the breakfasting in the town hall at nine. The five windows were on this occasion filled with paintings, of transparent silk, of Lear, Falstaff, Pindar, Caliban, and the genius of Shakespeare, in a good style, which with the flutes and drums playing favourite marches before the front of the hall had a prodigious effect. At eleven we adjourned to the church, where the oratorio of Judith was admirably performed, and met with universal applause. At three the whole company marched to the great booth; a very elegant dinner was served up before four, I confess not in the most precise order, for that was impossible, as you may easily conceive. After dinner Lord Grosvenor proposed a bumper to the Steward, and Mr. Garrick (whose behaviour exhibited the greatest politeness, with the truest liveliness and hilarity) another to the memory of the bard, to which was subjoined three cheers, at the instance of your humble servant, most heartily. The per-

formers in the orchestra then began the catches and glees, which were absolutely inspiring, and the company joined in the chorus. The whole closed with the old loyal song of *God save the King*, when every voice was exerted. At seven the company withdrew, to prepare for the ball, which opened at nine, and ended about three, remarkable chiefly for the most elegant minuet that I ever saw, or shall see, by Mrs G — and Mr. —.

I came away with the rest, and devoted, in a bed, miserable in every particular but that it was clean, a few hours to peaceful oblivion. So far the weather had favoured us, but on rising in the morning to the breakfasting, as before, we were alarmed by a hateful drizzling rain, which continued until eleven, and obliged Mr. Garrick to give notice that the procession, on which he had bestowed so much pains and expense, must be deferred, but that the ode should be performed at twelve; and here he did indeed outdo all his former outdoings, and surpass the most sanguine expectations of his friends in the sublime. Surely the following lines are admirable:

When Philip's arm'd unconquer'd son
Had every blood stain'd Israel won,
He sigh'd that his creative word,
Like that which rules the skies,
Could not bid other worlds arise,
To satisfy his yet unsated sword.
But when our Shakespeare's matchless pen,
Like Alexander's sword, had done with men,
He heard no sigh, he made no moan,
Not limited to human kind,
His wonder turning mind
Rais'd other worlds and beings all his own.

And his introduction of Falstaff, accompanied by all his power of voice, face, and gesture, compelled such applause as I never heard before. His saying that the fat Knight is a comical world in one,

And the world too is wicked and round,

surely is genuine wit.

I could dwell for ever on the ode, which received every advantage that the greatest orator of the age, himself the author, could give. Nor should Dr. Arne's incomparable taste in the musical parts of it be forgot, or the unexpected entertainment which Mrs. King's genuine humour, as an antidote from the society of the Macaroni to the good folks *Le Ruy*, but I am convinced that even in a personal conversation I shall never be able to give you any competent idea of the pleasure I felt in this performance, how vain then to attempt it in letter! At four the publick dinner was served up, followed by the songs, &c. so on the preceding day, until seven. At nine the fireworks were played off, notwithstanding the weather became still less propitious, and it twelve began the masquerade. The characters which were exhibited afforded me as much or more diversion than those which were kept up, and many of them indeed would have been really as well filled if they had been filled with straw. Surely a masquerade taxes the abilities of mankind in general too high! But one figure out of six could dance a lachaise, and but one more than his compass; but one Oxford scholar in five could speak Greek, and not one told me readily his name and college; not one conjurer informed me whether he could tell my fortune both by chiromancy or extispicancy; none of four farmers knew how a fowl of ewes fold now, and the harquebus was still as a poker; two farmers did I drive round the room because they had no sense, and I sent two half black and half white men to the chimney-sweepers, that they might look like magpies no longer. Some few characters we saw well filled: An excellent Lord Ogleby and a jockey, and as good a Dutch skipper and a devil, and many of the fancied dresses were truly splendid and elegant.

I got an ear of wheat from a sweet Ceres, and a honey suckle from a beautiful Flora, and kissed each of their hands in testimony of my devotion. I had much conversation with the three united figures, before I found that their masks hid the three hands most faces in England, Mrs. Crewe, Mrs. Bouverie, and Mrs. Pagan. I enjoyed the night prodigiously, danced a dance or two masked, many unmasked, and retired perfectly fatigued and unrefreshed, between six and seven. It had rained a deluge all night, and continued to pour down when I awoke at noon. There remained no hope of the program, which I gave up without one complaint, excellent and splendid as I knew it to be, and slipped again into the post chaise I had retained, which brought me to a quiet house and a comfortable bed under their hospitable roof. Our company amounted, by my guess, to about 800 at breakfastings, to 1500 at the dinners, at the oratorio, ball, and masquerade, to about 2000. My good fortune or vigilance procured me the best accommodations at each, so that I felt no encumbrance from the crowd; nor was there much felt upon the whole, I believe.

Conclusion of an oration spoken in honour of SHAKESPEARE, at the late stratford jubilee, by Mr. Garrick.

TO feel the powers of Shakespeare is at once pliancy and praise; when we express this sensibility therefore, by an act of homage to his memory, we erect a monument of honour to ourselves. To ourselves indeed, and to posterity, who may be stimulated to excellence by the hope of fame, all that we nominally offer to the *manes* of Shakespeare must eventually relate. In these fields, where we are pleased with the notion of doing him honour, he is mouldering into dust.

Deal the praise's ear, and mute the tuneful tongue. How awful is the thought! Let me pause. If I speak it must be in my own character, and in yours. We are men, and we know that the hour approaches, with silent but irresistible rapidity, when we also shall be dust. We are now in health, and at ease; but the hour approaches when we shall be sensible only to sickness and to pain, when we shall perceive the world gradually to fade from our sight, and close our eyes in perpetual darkness!

These truths we know to be indubitable and important, yet they are sometimes forgotten; and, stranger still, are sometimes remembered with indifference. Let me, by whom the poet of Avon has so often touched the heart with imaginary woes, be now forgiven, if, unassisted by his language, or his thought, I now tried the force of reality and truth. At this moment we can only know, but feel, that where Shakespeare is we shortly shall be; let us preserve the sacred sensibility, which will never lessen the enjoyment if it effectually reminds us of its use.

I AM a Cockney, and until this summer was never more than twenty miles from London, but being left a considerable fortune by an old uncle, God rest his soul! I determined to commence a Gentleman; and as seeing the world is necessary to complete that character, I resolved to qualify myself by travelling, and so I took a tour, genteelly, in a new horse chaise, through Lincolnshire. Now as writing one's travels is very much the fashion at present, I intend to write mine, and to send them to you for publication in the *Gazetteer*. Whether they may be so good as those of Smellie, Gas and Mundungus I will not take upon me to decide, but I propose to write them in the sentimental way; for sentiment is, at this time, the writing mod in vogue: a Stepmother. How far I shall succeed I am no judge, but your readers are, and here it goes.

In crossing the fens of Lincolnshire I observed a vast number of geese, with all their feathers plucked away, excepting from their wings, stark naked as ever they were born. Not being acquainted with the reason of this featherless appearance, I asked a fellow who stood at a house why these geese were plucked in this manner. Master, said the man, we pluck these geese three or four times a year, and fill the feathers to fill hats for you gentlemen to lie safe upon. Well, said I, and why do you not pluck the wing feathers as well as the others? Master, replied he, I see by your talking that you do not understand goose keeping. These geese which you see are mine and my neighbour's, and we live by the feathers which they produce. Now if we pluck away those of the wing they could not fly abroad to get their food, and we must work at home to maintain them; but by leaving them the wing feathers when we pull the rest they fly round the fens, find food for themselves, and we have the whole profit without one farthing expense. We live at ease, and they support us. Well, said I, but do not you think it cruel to torment these innocent creatures in this manner? Why, Master, said he, we do not torment the geese; we only pull their feathers, and we do not think we have done any harm. But certainly, said I, you must feel for what the geese suffer on this occasion. Master, said the man, we never feel about what the geese suffer, but what we should suffer if we did not pluck their feathers; they keep us warm by being naked themselves. And which would you choose, Master, to be warm yourself, and the geese starving with the cold, or they warm, and you in their cold condition? I and my forefathers, for many generations, were born and bred goose keepers, and all men must live by their calling. If you can contrive to make us live better, and leave the geese alone, we shall be obliged to you; if not, the weakest goes to the wall, and the goose must be plucked. Besides, Master, we live in a land of liberty and property, and surely a free born Englishman may do what he will with his own geese. The Squire saith his tenants just as we serve our geese. What number may you have, said I, my honest friend? Many thousands, said he, among us. We pass very idle lives, except in plucking times; we live very well on the produce of our geese, and the geese live as well as they can by what they can get. It is the way of the world, and all that we endeavour is to keep them from the fens.

I left my man, and could not help sentimentally reflecting on the miserable state of the poor people. Surely, thought I, if I was a noble, like the London Livery and the Middlesex freeholders, I would petition his Majesty to be freed from this grievance; and then Mr. Printer, what do you think came into my head? Egad, says I, those people are the emblem of the people of England, and the noble keepers of the Ministers: They make us toil to get them liberty, they us to the skin with cruel taxes, and then leave us our hands and instruments to get more money for them and a bare allowance for ourselves. Egad the Ministers are the people keepers, and we are the people.

This, said I, is a noble story with which to trim the Ministry. For my sacred Wrinkles and Liberty, and for us the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, for I am a subscriber. So upon my return I had the honour of an audience of a great patriot, and shewed him this report. He was attended by his chaplain, the Reverend Parson Stone. After prayer for the good of the nation, in which I heartily joined, they both condescended to correct the spelling, in a very few places, and a little of the style; and then they persuaded me to publish it, telling me at the same time that I was a second Jonathan.

Discouraged by such judges I have sent it to you, with this remark, that there is one difference between the poets keepers and the editors: The latter do not keep the people from the foxes.

A SECOND JUNIUS.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

Be not thou, O King, a servant unto thy servants!
In the present crisis, when the discomer of the state appears to be tending for death, or rather at the point of dissolution into anarchy and confusion, no friend of the constitution can well be dissatisfied at an humble attempt to indicate the primordial cause and origin of this deplorable disorder, that innovation in the British system of government of which it is hard to say whether it is most grievous or so oft abused.

While such numbers ascribe the present Ministers as the authors of the greatest national grievances and dangers (an accusation partly very true, and partly very false) is it not rather surprising if any thing in their deliriousness had a right to surprise us, that none, or at the most not more than a few, instead of imputing their actions to the transient malversation of any Ministers, do not turn them to the very fountain head, the permanent depravation of the ministerial office itself? Yes, it is the Ministry itself that is grown by abuse into an intolerable nuisance. Their impudent and presumptuous usurpation has pragmatically invaded all the orders of the State, and, affecting the controul not only of the executive but the deliberative power, has barely not accomplished the subversion of Kings, Lords, and Commons. There has been no action but that of Ministers.

[illegible]

The speaker which it has been unanimously
and in the individual expression,
of national evil. The first appears
to be the second, this fol-
lowing, and you return the legal
order, and evidence
of more fervent, and right humble
power, and expendable to the de-
struction of this only great council, the

two Houses of Parliament. In these the word Ministry should never again be pronounced with that emphasis, nor that it has to frequently and to impudently bore, a word in its present acceptation unknown to the constitution, and totally unauthorised by our laws, a word which however has long had such force that nothing has been more common than to anticipate the operations of Parliament, from a knowledge of the sovereign will and pleasure of some very silly Ministry. Such as had any other guide of conduct knew very little of the jargon of words, or burlesque of things. In short, the Parliament was long become merely matter of form, employed not to show its own wisdom, but to authorise the folly of others.

Surely, to say nothing of the perniciousness of this unconstitutional system of ministerial empire, even the rank of stupidity of this state farce of the servants, the masters wouldicken any man of sense or spirit. After all, is it not high time to emancipate the real sovereign from the ridiculous tyranny of these temporary oligarchies, to often forced upon both King and people by the effects of imposture, by the influence of fashion, or by the predominance of a few families, that, without the shadow of merit or capacity, and all of them mean enough to trail their lives in their trains of the voice of mobs cruelly misled by their own good meaning, seize with a high hand the real empyors of the nation, and even when they are elbowed out of them by some fresh and equally worthless set retain interest enough to quarter their lives and their laws upon the state? A state which would have had a less intolerable bargain of them if they had done nothing worse than only to serve it, a state drained of its life blood by these vampires, who even after their own political decaying keep picking fast to it, and sucking it to death. How rare not be seen more than one Minister, or even more than one whole Ministry, on terminating the career of a detestable administration, claiming, with the most consummate effrontery, and worse yet, actually extorting exorbitant rewards for the most consummate worthlessness, not going out of power but, like a sex out of a court yard, leaving behind them a horrid scene of havoc and depredation.

Such, O Britain, have been long thy rulers! With what face then can the people of power pretend indignation or surprise at all reverence from the commonalty brought to a form of government at once so false, so selfish, and so pernici- ous? Ought they even to wonder at the contempt of extending to the dep- uties of that genuine and unquestionable parliamentary authority which such dep- uties have been known to subordinate, or to sell to those wretched bands of men who, under the overstrained claim and appellation of Ministers, here, instead of being instruments of government, dared to erect themselves in to the government itself, never so much as taking the name of th- King unless to insult him with the mockery of the acknowledgment, and to give, at the expense of his honour, a sanction to their sacrifices of the publick good? Could such a Minis- tracy beget any thing better than such a Mobocracy?

Away then forever with these infamous family confederacies, or indeed with allocations for plunder and power. Let not the authority of the state be any longer fraudulently tested from faction to faction, nor the most sacred interests of this country, its treasure, its blood, its tranquillity, be made the sport and prey of parties actuated by the venom and blackest of passions, nauseously aggravated by the false trick of impudently borrowing the disguise of the most respectable virtues. May the King, well advised, name his Royal officers, agreeable to the great council of the nation, and as intrusted as possible to an enlightened people. A Parliamentary Ministry is a defensible object, but a ministerial Parliament is rank treason to the nation, treason to common sense.

Perhaps the one rational cry of the country would be, dissolve the Ministry for ever, and reconstitute the constitution of government by King, Lords, and Commons. Such would be the cry of the Court itself if it knew but its own interest, which it so rarely does; even the Ministers themselves would join in it, if they had enough of sensibility to the urgent facts of their own situation, and to the mischiefs they are bringing on the public and themselves.

We might then hope to see a sovereign in his natural character and sphere, not obsequiously huddling up the train of some dirty Ministry, nor mechanically answering every futile senseless proposal of theirs with a soft or a supple Yes, and, please you, Masters, but, shining with genuine lustre at the head of both Houses of Parliament, seeking and following their councils, and unflinching his good offices with theirs, at once dissipate the cloud of faction, and to remove any real causes of complaint, to defend determinately that public liberty, founded on the laws, which constitute the very vital of government; to restore especially the pristine harmony and tranquillity of the publick, by every healing, every conciliatory, every gracious measure, constantly remembering that the British nation, too brave to be driven, too sensible to be cajoled, can never be subdued but by the force of arms, the only force that authority ought to wish to use with free born subjects, a force the yielding to which must be at once the greatest triumph of their natural good sense, and the greatest proof of their genuine patriotism.

But if this hope should prove a mere chimera, nor be realized by the event, so much the better for the enemies of this nation, foreign and domestic.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 28.

LAST Tuesday his Excellency the Governour gave a ball and elegant entertainment at the Palace to the Gentlemen and Ladies of this city.

We had not a paper by the northern post 3 week, and all our English intelligence is expended, which is the reason that we have no news to give our customers.

We hear from Maryland that the Lord Proprietary of that province has appointed J. hn Moxton Jordan, Esq; his Lordship's Agent and Receiver General.

PRICES of STOCKS in ENGLAND.

Impudence	open.
Arbitrary power	very high.
Assurance	10 per cent.
In his stock	very precarious.
Modesty	shut.
Modern patriotism	above par.
Ment	no price.
Ministerial influence	very low.
Lottery tickets	14 & 15.
Gulls	near 60,000.
National good	nothing done.

To be SOLD on the 2d Thursday in January,
at Petersburg,

FORTY LIKELY
 SLAVES.

consisting of men, women, and children. Credit will be allowed until the 7th of December next, on giving bond and security to Mr. George Purdie, attorney for Hyndman and Lancaster, merchants in London. The publick may depend that no disappointment can now happen, as the Nègroes are lodged in New Kent, and will be carried over to Petersburg by land.

A LIST of the Acts & Resolves

which were passed last session of Assembly.

1. An act to amend an act entitled An act declaring the law concerning executions, and for relief of insolvent debtors.
2. To regulate the practice of suing out and prosecuting writs of replevin in cases of distress for rent.
3. To continue and amend an act entitled An act for reducing the several acts made for laying a duty upon liquor imported into this colony.
4. For continuing certain acts of Assembly imposing duties on liquors.
5. To continue an act entitled An act for establishing public, and regulating their fees.
6. For laying an additional duty upon taxes imported into this colony.
7. For the better account of the contingent charges of government.
8. To amend an act entitled An act for suppressing pork, beef, flowers, tar, pitch, and turpentine.
9. For preventing and suppressing private lotteries.
10. For the more speedy and effectual recovery of the debt due to the publick from the estate of the late Treasurer.
11. To prevent forging the Treasury notes now in circulation.
12. For paying officers fees due from the inhabitants of other counties for services done in the counties therein mentioned.
13. For further continuing and amending the act entitled An act for increasing the rewards for killing wolves within certain counties, to be paid by the respective counties wherein the services shall be performed.
14. To appoint commissioners to state and settle the damages done by the late storm in several warehouses.
15. For giving a salary to the Speaker of the House of Burgesses.
16. For continuing the act entitled An act for appointing a Treasurer.
17. For further continuing the act entitled An act for securing the several acts of Assembly for making provision against invasions and insurrections into one act.
18. To repeal an act of the General Assembly exempting the inhabitants of Macthensburg county from the payment of tithes on certain days.
19. For farther continuing the act entitled An act for the better regulating and collecting certain officers fees, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
20. For exempting free Negro, Mulatto, and Indian women, from the payment of levies.
21. For laying a publick levy.
22. For dividing the county and parish of Augusta, and for adding certain islands in the Savannah river to the counties of Abbeville and Amherst.
23. For dividing the parish of St. George, in the county of Spotsylvania, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
24. To divide the parish of Hamilton, in the counties of Fauquier and Prince William.
25. For reimbursing the inhabitants of King William and Hanover counties the expence of clearing Pamunkey river.
26. To empower the vestry of Meherrin parish, in the county of Brunswick, to sell the glebe of the said parish, and lay out the money in purchasing a more convenient glebe.
27. To empower the vestry of St. Mark's parish, in the county of Culpeper, to sell the glebe of the said parish, and lay out the money in purchasing a more convenient glebe.
28. To sell 300 acres of land, devised by Zachary Crips for a glebe in the parish of Ware, in the county of Gloucester, in trustees, to be sold, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
29. To empower the vestry of Dettingen parish, in the county of Prince William, to sell the glebe of the said parish, and lay out the money in purchasing a more convenient glebe.
30. For adding part of the parish of South Farnham to the parish of St. Anne.
31. To empower the churchwardens and vestry of the parish of Itungar's, in the county of Northampton, to lease certain lands therein mentioned.
32. For destroying crows and squirrels in certain counties therein mentioned.
33. For adding part of the county of Nansemond to the county of Isle of Wight, and for ascertaining part of the boundary between the counties of James City and York.
34. For adding twenty acres of land, whereof Patrick Ramsey is seized, to the town of Blandford.
35. To amend an act entitled An act for establishing a town near Warwick, in the county of Henrico.
36. For reimbursing the late vestry of the parish of Frederick, in the county of Frederick, the amount of a judgment therein mentioned.
37. To confirm to George Marshall the five simple estates in certain lands purchased by him of the vestry of Hanover, in the county of King George.
38. To dock the entail of certain lands whereof Thomas Fisher, jun. is seized, and for settling debts of greater value to the same heirs.
39. To dock the entail of certain lands whereof David Garland is seized in fee taille, and for settling the title in Francis Eppes, Gentleman, in fee simple, and for settling the value thereof in fees to the same heirs.
40. To empower the executors of the will of Charles Carter, Esq. to sell part of his lands for the payment of his debts and legacies.
41. For the ease and relief of the people, by paying the Burgeses in money for the full conversion and present session of Assembly.
42. A resolve for paying 375 l. per annum to William Rind, the publick printer.
43. For paying an additional salary to Edward Wellmore, keeper of the publick jail.
44. For paying 300 l. to William Rind, Alexander Purdie, and John Dixon, printers, as a farther consideration for printing the acts of General Assembly.
45. For paying sundry militia claims to several persons in the counties of Augusta, Bedford, Culpeper, Fauquier, Frederick, Hampshire, Loudoun, and Prince William.
46. For paying Charles Tomlinson 50 l. for the damages he sustained by means of his slaves being frodden in jail.
47. For paying Benjamin Powell 79 l. 12 s. 11 d. for repairing the Capitol.

ANTHONY WINSTON

RUN away from the subscriber in *Lancaster*, a Virginia born Negro man named **GEORGE**, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a middling black well made fellow, of a clear speech, plays on the fiddle, reads, can write a little, and is a very smart fellow. I imagine he has by some means got a pass. He was seen about the middle of November in *Norfolk*, and I suppose will make for *Carolina*. Whoever contrives him to me shall have 10 l. reward, if it out thereof 15 l.

RICHARD CHILTON.

RUN away from the subscriber in *Chesfield*, two Negro women, one of them named **RITTY**, about 40 years of age, one her fore teeth out, has red eyes, both her great have been frostbitten, has lost part or all her s, and had on her last winter clothes. The s named **FANNY**, about 24 years of age, is tall, very humble, slow of motion or walk, dressed like the other. They went off together last. Whoever brings the said slaves to me and, besides what the law allows.

JORDAN ANDERSON.

STRAYED, last Tuesday night, from Mr. *Thomas Archer's*, in *York town*, a bay mare about 14 hands high, and has a hanging mane and switch tail; it is supposed she will make up for *Cumberland town*. Whoever conveys the said mare to Mr. *Thomas Archer*, or to Captain *Richmond* shall have 20 s. reward.

JAMES BRIGGS.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber in *Chesfield*, near *Marine's* warehouse, the 1st of November last, a yellowish bay mare, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, and branded on her near buttock. She is supposed to be carried off by waggons, who live on the south branches of *Roanoke*, *North Carolina*, who pulled that night. Whoever takes up the said mare, and conveys her to me, shall have 40 s. reward, and if taken out of the colony 5 l.

EDWARD WILKINSON.

TAKEN up in *Hanover*, eight cattle, two of them red steers about 7 years old, and six young cattle about a year old, one of them red, one black, one white, with black spots, one brindled, with white spots, one red, with white feet, and one dark brindled, with white feet; they are all marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left. One large steer is appraised at 50 s. another at 40 s. three small ones at 15 s. two heifers at 12 s. and one at 10 s.

JOHN HENRY.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a red and white heifer, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear; posted, and appraised to 25 s.

ALDERSON WEEKS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a bright bay gelding, about 6 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, with a star in his forehead, a hanging mane and switch tail, his hind feet white, trots and gallops, but not branded; posted, and appraised to 25 l. 10 s.

THOMAS STRANGE.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a large white barrow, upwards of two years old, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and an underkeel, crop, and two slits in the left; posted, and appraised to 25 s.

JOHN PENDLETON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a black horse, about 9 or 10 years old, about 4 feet 3 inches high, with a blaze face, has some saddle spots, three white feet, some white hairs about the other, paces slow, had a bell on marked PP, branded on the near buttock X, though very dull, and on the near shoulder 0; posted, and appraised to 7 l. 10 s.

JOHN MITCHELL.

THE subscriber is duly admitted and sworn a NOTARY PUBLIC. All notarial business will be done on the most reasonable terms, and due regard will be paid to all letters, &c. addressed to him at *Norfolk*.

THOMAS BURK.

THE executors of Colonel CARTER, late of *Clive*, hereby desire to give notice that the lands upon *Broad run* and *Kettle run*, in the counties of *Fauquier* and *Prince William*, appertaining to that Gentleman's estate, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the 15th of May next, for ready money, to the highest bidders, for the several lots into which those lands will be laid off. Their value and convenience have been sufficiently set forth in a former advertisement for this purpose, and it is presumed every person intending to purchase has long before this time made himself sufficiently acquainted with their goodness. They contain upwards of 12,000 acres. Td.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 3d of January next, at the late dwelling-house of John Irby, deceased, in *Suffex* county,

THE personal estate of the said decedent, consisting of stocks of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, utensils of husbandry, and sundry other things. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond and security to

JOHN EDMUNDS, } Executors.
RICHARD BLUNT, }

For SALE,

SIX hundred acres of LAND, in *Roan* county, *North Carolina*, on the south side of *Dar* river, and is esteemed exceeding rich. The river runs round it in a circular manner, and forms two thirds of the line. For terms apply to the subscriber, in *Charlotte* county.

Tf

WILLIAM JAMESON.

BAREND R. CUYLER, who lately resided at *Norfolk*, is now removed to *New York*, and has left the subscriber his attorney in this colony. All persons who have any demands against him are desired to make them known, and those who are indebted to him are desired to pay their balances, to

THOMAS BURK.

Just imported in the INDUSTRY, Captain LOWES, from LONDON, and to be SOLD at a very low advance, for ready money only.

BLACK and coloured lugs, a great variety of white, red, blue, and green agate, and other necklaces of different sorts and fashions, mock garnet and bead earrings, rolls for Ladies hair, fancy coloured eggs, Sultan do, shaded flowers, childrens merino pants, black do, boys do, yord wide glossy garters, ell wire do, muslin do, undressed do, dressed figured do, a variety of new jubilee ribbons, rich black alamide, yard wide white do, final cotton ballard, pintoed and horn crooked combs, paste do, rings, ornaments, and mottoes for defects, of different sorts and figures, wipers and pins fans, flower nothings, wipers silk muffs, kid and lamb do, boys worsted hose, fine hair powder, boys hats, cotton and silk lace, blue harraten for curtains, an assortment of rich black lace, white do, pocket gauze parinet, white catgut, green and coloured silk purses, ballatine silk, white blend thread, flax silk, fine cap wire, crimping do, a great variety of pocket handkerchiefs, lawn do, striped muslin, buckshack, ell wide Russian linens, pistol lawns, demi cambricks of different prices, very beautiful japan waiters of different sizes, a great variety of Queens china for children, sets complete, very good hyson and bohea tea, pepper, ginger, saltpetre, and a variety of other articles imported in the April court.

SARAH PITT.

N. B. As she has an assistant just arrived from *London*, who understands the millinery business, which she proposes to carry on, mounting fans, and making cardinals and bonnets, she hopes for a continuance of the Ladies custom, which shall be acknowledged as a favour.

To be SOLD,

EIGHT hundred and twenty six acres of extraordinary fine TOBACCO LAND, lying in *Alleman* county, with a plantation, and a good apple orchard of excellent fruit, and joins Mr. *John Winston's* and Mr. *James Harris's*. Any person inclinable to purchase shall have credit until the first of October next, and a great bargain will be sold, as not more than two thirds of the real value of the land will be asked for it. The money to be paid to Mr. *John Johnston*, merchant at *Hanover town*, who has the selling of the land.

To be SOLD to the biggest bidder, at Hanover courthouse, on Thursday the 4th of January, being court day,

ATTRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, lying on *Pamunkey* river, joining *Coal's* foud, in *Caroline* county, on which is some good low grounds, and a great deal of fine timber, which must be very valuable, as there is a saw mill adjoining the land. Another tract of land in the said county, commonly known by the name of *Long Cradit*, whereon Mr. *William Bender* now lives, containing 600 acres, on which is a large commodious dwelling-house, with necessary out-houses, orchards, and garden, and a good storehouse, at which a considerable trade was carried on many years. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 6, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* prison, a Virginia born Negro fellow, who says his name is *Sabery*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has on an oshbrug shirt, blue plains breeches, and a Virginia cloth striped waistcoat, with large metal buttons, and says he belongs to *James Duke*, of *Hanover*. The owner is desired to send for the said slave, and pay charges.

WILLIAM LANE.

NORFOLK, Nov. 8, 1769.

AS I intend for GREAT BRITAIN immediately after the April court, all those indebted to this concern above twelve months are requested to come and settle their accounts, and make payment, or give bond payable in a reasonable time. Those who have any demands against me, or the concern, are requested to apply and receive payment. The business in my absence will be carried on to its usual extent by Mr. *James Glaisford*, under the present firm of

Tf NEIL JAMIESON, & Co.

A large assortment of DRYGOODS, just imported, for sale, at a reasonable advance, payable in time; also a few casks of CUNINGHAME'S ALE, MADEIRA WINE, and WEST INDIA GOODS as usual.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 26, 1769.

COMMITTED to the publick jail in *Williamsburg*, a Virginia born Negro fellow, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, has a remarkable bald place on his head, which he says was occasioned by a fall when he was a child; says he belongs to *George Berry*, on *Meacham* river, in *Alleman* county, within 3 or 4 miles of the *Blue Ridge*, and was bought from Col. *Landon Carter*, in *Richmond* county, has been run away since March last, and was some time since confined in *James City* prison, in *Williamsburg*, and made his escape from *John Carter*, brother in law to the said *George Berry*, as he was conveying him to his master. The owner is desired to send for the said slave, and pay the charges to

EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P. G.

On Wednesday the 10th of January next will be SOLD, to the biggest bidder, at Broadway, on Appamattox river, where she may be viewed,



THE brigantine *West India Packet*, with her appurtenances, burthen about 3200 bushels. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and security to

JOHN GILLIAM, & Co.

To be LET on CHARTER to any port in Europe, or the West Indies,



THE ship *PEGGY*, JOHN SHEPHERD master, now lying at *Norfolk*, burthen about 400 hds. She is a good ship, well fitted, and has very good accommodations for passengers. For terms apply to the subscribers.

WILLIAM & JOHN BROWN.

N. B. We have on hand a neat assortment of European and West India goods, and a quantity of exceeding good coal, which we will dispose of on reasonable terms, for ready money or credit.

To be SOLD at Charlotte courthouse, on the first Monday in February next,



ONE thousand acres of LAND, in the said county, whereon *Eliza White* formerly lived. It has a fine plantation thereon, with many buildings, sundry fruit trees, and consists of fine high and low lands.

JOHN JOHNSON.

To be SOLD, in Prince Edward county, for cash, or tobacco at the market price,



EIGHT hundred acres of fine TOBACCO LAND, joining *Baby* river mountain, and near *Sandy* river church, with good improvements, and ground cleared to work one or six hands. One half the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in twelve months. The lands may be seen by applying to Mr. *John Leigh*, on the same, and may be had by applying to the subscribers in the said county and *Annele* county.

ZACHARIAH LEIGH.

DAVID GREENHILL.

To be SOLD to the biggest bidder, on Thursday the 1st of February next, on the premises,



A FINE tract of TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Great Neck* river, in *Lancaster* county, late in the occupation of *Charles Jennings*, deceased. Also one other tract of land, known by the name of *Fowler's* ordinary, in *Dismal* county. One half the purchase money to be paid at the April General Court, and the other half in October following, giving bond and security.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.

I HEREBY forewarn the publick from taking an assignment of a bond I gave one *Thomas Brown*, of *Chesfield* county, dated April 24, 1769.

ROBERT JORDAN.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12 s. 6 d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3 s. the first Week, and 2 s. each Week after. — * * * All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.